

insertion	number	days	amount	per cent	column
One month.....	1 00	1 75	\$ 2 50	4 00	6 00
Two months.....	2 50	3 50	5 00	6 00	12 00
Three months.....	4 00	6 00	8 00	12 00	18 00
Six months.....	8 00	12 00	15 00	25 00	32 00
One year.....	12 00	15 00	24 00	40 00	60 00

FINISHED.

From out the witching music of the night,
Those silvery notes were love-kissed dreams;
From out the breathing glory of the light,
That floats down murmuring shadowed streams.
Ye come, soft soothed in tears,
O, vision sweet of ended years.
From out the echoes lingering on the hills,
That wander home like birds at sunset eve,
From out the hours whose brittle cup love fills
With nectar drops that yet a bitter leave,
Ye come, strong, as heaven leaves,
O, vision sweet of ended years.
No more to bear hope's glowing, mystic lamp,
Whose fervid flame sets free the prisoned heart;
Nor, again, look on the soul; then, pale, depart;
Yet on, midst buried fears,
Come visions sweet of ended years.
Unforgetting, blighted days and hours,
Snatches of life—songs wildly dear and sweet!
O, joyous buds that never bloomed to flowers,
But left your morning promise incomplete!
With patient heart I bring you to the quiet shore.
There eyes that wept resistless tears will weep no more.
To dying sight the faint clears—
With God, those visions sweet of ended years.

FAITHLESS.

We swung at anchor, where the wave
Showed great sea-banners far below;
The water rippled up to leave
Her hand, that with its bracelet's glow—
Ringed my fingers, and my heart,
That loved to kiss so fair a wrist;
In the dim distance waste and wide,
The white salts glimmered through the mist.
There was a silence on the sea;
A silence that I would not break;
So sweet that even it seemed to me.
To float, and, for my lady's sake,
To weave my fancies into rhyme.
That she would praise some happy day;
For then no fatal after-time
Had come to sweep my dreams away.
There well it had been but a dream,
And yet I trusted in her truth;
Her soft eyes had an evil gleam.
That shew me, and she knew no ruth,
And still the white sails pass the shore,
And melt into the purple air;
But she will watch them never more,
As faithless as her face was fair.

THE MILLER'S DAUGHTER.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

It is the miller's daughter,
And she is grown so dear, so dear,
That I would be the jewel
That trembles at her ear:
For bid, in ringlets day and night,
I'd touch her neck so warm and white.
And I would be the giraffe
About her dainty, dainty waist,
And her heart would beat against me
In sorrow and rest:
And I should know if it beat right,
I'd clasp it round so close and tight.
And I would be the necklace,
And all day long to fall and rise
Upon her balmy bosom,
With her laughter or her sighs,
And I would lie so light, so light,
I scarce should be unclasped at night.

SYBIL'S LOVERS.

[From Harper's Bazar.]

The ruby shawl of a well-filled grate diffused an atmosphere of summer heat and softness through Mrs. Nair's snug sitting-room, where a glad little canary warbled in the sunshine over a stand of flowers, in whose midst rose up a huge Easter lily with a blossoming scroll of white velvet, and a gold-torch burning within. While the centre-table a crystal globe of ferns waved softly, a screen of summer woods, coaxed to grow in incongruous defiance of the record of the outside thermometer; and Mrs. Stephen Nair herself, a plump, dimpled young matron, something after the "dumpling" order of womankind, completed the picture of home-comfort very prettily as she sat embracing a pair of slippers in a blue Cashmere morning wrapper and the tiniest of coiffures of ribbon and lace *bouillotte*. Mrs. Nair liked to wear caps—probably because her brown hair was so bright and thick, and because there wasn't the least necessity in life for it. If she had been forty-five and bold on top of her head she would, doubtless, have gone by the "rule of contraries" and left off caps. Women are women, and you can not always account for their caprices.

Sybil sat opposite, a tall, lovely girl, not unlike the small Easter lily in her style, with lustrous golden hair and a pure complexion, whose blonde beauty was well relieved by her crimson walking dress; and as she sat there she was unconsciously busying herself by tying and untangling her pocket-handkerchief in a series of Gordian knots, while the tears slowly welled from her blue eyes, hanging like pearls an instant on their long lashes, and then flashing down on the satin trimming of her sleeves. Poor Sybil! she was past caring whether the costly material would "spot" or not.

"Oh, Clara," she said, pitifully, "I am so very, very unhappy! for you know I shall never really love any one but Harley Winter as for a woman ought to love the man she calls husband."

"I am sure," said Mrs. Nair, a little shortly, "the question is plain enough. If you feel toward Harley Winter as you say you do, it would be downright treachery to throw him over in favor of this other man. I don't see how you can hesitate between the two for an instant—but you never had a mind of your own, poor little Sybil!"

"Clara, do you think I am doing very wrong?" faltered the fair tall blonde.

"Sybil," said Mrs. Nair, dropping her slipper with the central rose-bed but half-worked, "you never would be such an unmitigated goose, as to marry Mr. Bunker if you don't love him!"

Pretty Sybil flushed, and then grew pale.

"Clara, I'm not so firm as you, and papa and mama are so determined about it they like Mr. Bunker, and—"

"They let them marry him!" interrupted Mrs. Nair. "Mr. Bunker indeed! A fat spectacled old tortoise—old enough to be your father, Sybil. I've no patience with you!"

"Clara!"

"Well, I haven't! A woman ought to have will and energy enough of her own to resist forty old wusses with forty pots full of money to back them! What if Winter is poor? Isn't he in a fair way to grow rich one of these days? What was Herodotus Bunker, I'd like to know, but a two-penny-store-keeper when he was Harley Winter's age? I don't care if he is my husband's cousin—he's a pompous old donkey for all that; and if you do marry him, Sybil, why, you'll deserve to be unhappy. That's all I've got to say!"

Clara Nair spoke with emphasis. She was too differently constituted to comprehend the

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shaking weakness of her sister's nature. As well might the straight young poplar understand the clinging fragility of the ivy vine!

"But, Clara, they have promised—"
They! How could you let them, Sybil?"
"I—I could not help it, Clara. And so next April—"

"Oh, Sybil! Sybil!" said Clara despairingly. "And poor Harley Winter—the nobly fellow that ever drew the breath of life!"

Sybil began to cry, piteously and passionately.

"Clara, you are too bad. As if I were not miserable enough already, you, too, load me with reproaches!"

"Sybil, you yourself confess that you do not love this man!"

"Mr. Bunker? No, certainly I do not!"

"And you do love Harley?"

"As truly and earnestly as ever woman loved man."

"Then I'd run away to the Andes of Ecuador before I'd sacrifice myself to the plots and plans of those who esteem wealth the highest of earthly possessions!"

Still Sybil wept and shrank. Poor child!

To her Mrs. Nair's revolutionary doctrines appeared perfectly impracticable. It was her nature to be led and guided, nor dared she to rebel.

"I declare," said Mrs. Clara pacing up and down the room like an infatuated little wild animal, "it's outrageous! it is atrocious!"

Sybil was emerging from behind the curtain of her pocket-handkerchief and listened. Clara could do almost everything—that brave, ready-willed, resolute sister of hers; it was not absolutely impossible that she might find a way for her, Sybil Rexley, out of this Slough of Despond, deep and trackless though it seemed.

"Clara!" she faltered; "oh, Clara—if you could help me!"

"Hold your little tongue!" briskly interrupted Clara, contradicting her brusque words by a kiss. "Go home; I wouldn't trust you with my plans any more than I would trust my canary-bird with the cat's dinner!"

"But you'll tell me a little of—"

"No! I won't! I shall not tell you a single word! Go home, I say!"

So Mrs. Nair resolutely dismissed her tall, pretty, helpless sister.

"I don't like those grown-up children," soiloquized Mrs. Nair. "I hope to goodness Harley will remodel her when he is married to her. Unless she likes a milk-and-water-diet better than I do he probably will."

Mr. Herodotus Bunker, a stout, elderly gentleman of respectable mien, was sitting in his office, toasting his feet on the fender, that evening just at dusk, as Mr. Nair entered.

"Hello, Nair! Is that you?" cried Mr. Bunker, with a welcoming gleam in his fishy eyes. "Glad to see you. Take a chair. Is there anything I can do for you? Because, you know, he added, with a chuckle, "we're going to be relations—or at least connections—and believe in what the canny Scots call chanciness."

"Thank you," said Mr. Nair, a handsome, frank-looking fellow of some two or three and thirty summers; "I was just going to ask a favor of you."

"Oh, it hasn't anything to do with the money market," interrupted Nair. Mr. Bunker brightened perceptibly, like a fat cabalistic head after a shower. "Only I'm obliged to go to Detroit for a week on business, and I feel a little nervous about leaving Clara and the children, so, if you just take up your quarters there and see that things are all right during my absence—"

"With a great deal of pleasure," interrupted Mr. Bunker, for like John Gilpin of old, "he had tarify mind," and thought of the board bill which would thereby be saved his purse. "Stay away just as long as you like, my dear fellow, I'll keep an eye to your interest."

"You see, I wouldn't trouble you, only Clara is nervous and timid, like our little Sybil." (Mr. Bunker's countenance here became rippled by a slight smile.) "They are wonderfully alike, sir, those two sisters."

"Alike are they?" said Mr. Bunker, mentally thinking that here would be an excellent opportunity to study something of his sweet-heart's character, at second hand.

"As two peas. And you, Mr. Bunker?"

Added Mr. Nair, jocosely, "it will be a nice chance for you to get your hand in at house-keeping. Of course you and Sybil mean to stay there and see that things are all right during my absence."

"Oh, certainly, certainly! I've had quite enough of hotel life; and, besides, you're no idea how horribly expensive it is. Why, a man can't get decent board short of eight dollars a week, and there is washing—an other dollar! Nine dollars a week, Sir—why it's positively outrageous! And I've always heard that two could live cheaper than one, for—"

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"I'm so glad to see you, Mr. Bunker—for—"

"Call me Herodotus," he blandly interposed. "I shall soon be your brother."

"Herodotus, then," said Clara with an involuntary twist of her cherry lips, "because Stephen forgot to give me the money for the week's house-keeping bills."

"How much is it?"

"Seventy dollars."

Mr. Bunker started as if he had been shot, and regarded Clara impressively through his spectacles.

"Mrs. Nair, do I hear you aright? Did you say seventy dollars, or seven?"

"Seventy! It's what I always have."

"Does it cost seventy dollars a week to keep house?"

"Well, yes, generally. Some weeks I have managed with sixty, but seventy is my general average. I like to have things nice," added Mrs. Nair, demurely; "and dear Sybil is just like me. And while you are about it, Mr. Bunker—Herodotus I mean—you may well give me ten dollars. Sybil and I are going shopping to-day, and we must have a carriage."

"And," added Bunker, recklessly, "in short, I'll be hanged before I will get married. There, now you have it. You may sue me for breach of promise if you like, or you may

"Oh, Sybil, could never stand the fatigue!"

"Omnibus fare is—"

Mrs. Nair frowned. "Do you imagine I would expose Sybil to the crush and inconvenience of a common omnibus?"

Mr. Bunker handed over the ten dollars ex-

cept without a word.

"Is there anything else," he asked, in a tone of voice meant to be satirical, but the satire was lost on Mrs. Nair.

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PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
THOMAS M. GREEN,
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.
Office on Second street, between Court and Market.

MAYSVILLE, KY., MARCH 3, 1869.

The real friends of the Maysville and Lexington Railroad, Northern Division, do not seem to favor Mr. BRENT's ill-conceived and insulting proposition quite so unanimously as that gentleman probably anticipated. Between those who really favor the completion of the road, and are willing to pay the money necessary to gain that end, but are opposed to the policy of issuing bonds and saddling the county of Bourbon with a large debt, and then not getting the road, and those who oppose any sort of tax for railroad purposes, the proposition is almost certain to be defeated. The subjoined communication to the *True Kentuckian* correctly represents the views of the most sensible people of Bourbon:

[For the Parts True Kentuckian.]
Maysville and Lexington Rail Road.

It is to be regretted that the friends of this road were not generally consulted, and some plan which they could approve agreed upon for getting it in the way. If it had been done, we are sure that the proposed objectionable plan would not have been suggested. And it is especially to be regretted that those who have already taken stock in this road and who have it in charge, were not consulted. As we seek a partnership in a joint enterprise, common courtesy and common sense seems to demand that they should have been consulted as to the terms of that partnership.

We have been an ardent friend of the road always, and are still so; and because we are a friend of the road, we object to the proposition now suggested. What is it? It is, in effect, to pledge the taxable property of Bourbon county for the payment of bonds to the amount of \$200,000 and interest thereon at the high and unusual rate of eight per cent. per annum: thus paying each year \$16,000 interest, or \$1,000 more than you, on the \$200,000 that we have heretofore paid off, \$250,000 of bonds. At this rate we will pay \$200,000 of interest in two years and a half, and yet leave the principal wholly unpaid as an oppressive incubus upon ourselves and our children; and at the end of thirty years we will have paid \$480,000 of interest, and the principal still left unpaid.

The extraordinary condition is annexed that the bonds shall not be paid in New York, or any of the great centers of commerce and capital, but in Paris, Ky. This is truly a rich financial proposition, and would strike wonder and amazement the financiers of the world. Its novelty is refreshing. It has been the custom, invariably, as far as we know, to make interest on State bonds and corporation bonds thrown upon the market, payable in New York or some great money center, for the obvious reason that money worth more there than elsewhere. Hence exchange is in favor of these points; hence we pay a premium for exchange on these points. Exchange is always in favor of New York, which means that money is worth more in New York than here. The true policy is, to sell the bonds where money is abundant, and is seeking permanent and safe investment. Capitalists at these centres would not buy bonds with the interest payable in Paris. They do not want their money here. It is right, indeed, and few sensible men here, who may wish to absorb the bonds at a ruinous discount, to have them sold at this disadvantage. The cheaper the bonds sell the better for the buyers; yet it is proposed to sell them at whatever they will bring. For ourselves, if they are to be sold at all, we would never consent to sell our bonds bearing such an interest for one cent below par. This would be a loss for the law under which they are to be issued; but this is not proposed to be done.

If bonds are issued they ought not to bear more than six per cent. per annum. Bourbon is a very wealthy county, with untarnished reputation, having always met her debts promptly. Her bonds at six per cent. will be a very desirable investment; and her bonds already out cannot be bought for less than seven per cent. and are gradually being bought at that price; and as high as ninety per cent. has been paid.

We however do not favor the issuing of bonds at all, but the payment of subscription by a tax collected in two or three years, and giving to the tax-payers stock in the road dollar for dollar.

But it is proposed to couple with this proposition bonds for \$200,000 for a railroad to Richmond, and to be issued to the voters of the county "jointly," that means, bonds \$400,000, and an annual interest of \$32,000 payable semi-annually. This latter \$200,000 to a road which has not been surveyed, and on which no estimates have been made. This road will cost at least \$1,500,000. No stock has yet been subscribed to it, and we believe no corporation is in existence for making it. But our bonds are to be issued at the discretion of the Board of Commissioners, and not to the voters of the county, and the court has reasonable grounds to believe that it would, with the aid thus afforded, can and will be made; thus giving to the county the power now, or at any future period, to issue the bonds whenever they shall choose to do so upon the terms stated. We deem such a proposition intolerable. We certainly would not give this power over the property and people of the county to any tribunal, much less to a board of commissioners. We believe we may have a court now entirely worthy of confidence, but five or ten, or twenty years hence (for there is no limit) it may be very different. Such a power ought not to be conferred on any tribunal.

The Tribune says: "It being known that Mr. ROLLINS would positively withdraw from the office of Internal Revenue Commissioner, the friends of Mr. DELANO suggested and recommended him to General GRANT for the place. Mr. DELANO had a long consultation with General GRANT, during which, it is understood, the office was offered him, and he signified his intention to accept."

The St. Louis Democrat declares that "those members of the Senate who want to insult the President elect have accomplished their purpose in the defeat of the bill repealing the tenure-of-office act." The Democrat should not be surprised that Senators who have insulted Mr. JOHNSON every day for three years should so soon begin their insults to General GRANT.

The organ of female suffrage—the *Revolucion*—is in favor of women riding velocipedes, "as the velocipede can be ridden at first in no other possible way than *astride*, and fashion-worshipping ladies will easily overcome all delicate scruples about the manner of riding." A great many efforts are made now-a-days to get ladies to overcome all delicate scruples. But after the loss of delicacy—what?

PRESBYTERIAN CONVENTION.
LEXINGTON, KY., Feb. 20, 1869.

In compliance with a call previously published, a number of elders and laymen of Presbyterian Churches in Kentucky, met this day in the Second Presbyterian Church of Lexington, and organized by calling Wm. Ernst, of Covington, to preside as chairman, and J. B. Temple, of Frankfort, to act as Secretary of the convention. The meeting was opened with prayer.

The chairman appointed a committee to ascertain and report the names of persons present who desired to be enrolled as members of the Convention, with the church to which they belonged, where reported the following names:

C. S. Brent, of Shelby county; T. G. Dunlap, of Oliver Church, Shelby county; George Brown and John A. Willis, of Nicholasville; Wm. Lowry, First Church, Lexington; J. B. Kincaid, College street Church, Louisville; W. O. Goodloe, Second Church, Lexington; C. H. Harbinson, Shelbyville; J. O. Campbell, Fourth Church, Louisville; W. Role, Second Church, Lexington; R. H. Pratt, First Church, Lexington; Wm. Ernst, First Church, Covington; George W. Norton, Second Church, Lexington; J. B. Temple, Frankfort; B. T. Milton, Second Church, Lexington; Dr. D. W. Gay, Piagat Church; W. B. Kinkead, Walnut Hill Church; A. G. Hodges, Frankfort; Isaac W. Scott, Second Church, Lexington; E. W. Martin, Second Church, Covington; F. N. Offutt, Cherry Spring, Scott county; Isaac M. Isaacs, Walnut Hill; Sam'l Harbinson, Shelbyville; Wm. Austin, Lexington; W. C. Simpson, Winchester; T. T. Alexander, Columbia; S. W. Price, Lexington; James Barbour, Maysville; W. E. Bush, Lexington; George W. Welsh, Danville; W. W. Irvin, Richmond; J. K. Vanant, Fleming; H. J. Darnall, Fleming; O. Beatty, Danville; J. E. Cooper, New Castle; Samuel Wherritt, Richmond; C. Campbell, Madison county; James Snell, Olivet; J. A. Jacobs, Danville;

GOVERNOR SMITH, of Alabama, has issued a letter of instructions to the sheriffs of the different counties in reference to outrages perpetrated by the so-called Ku Klux. He says they are invested with ample authority to protect citizens and preserve order, and if they are unable to do so by means of a posse comitatus, it is their duty to call upon the military commander of the nearest post, who, under a standing general order from the War Department, will furnish all requisite assistance.

BROWNLOW, on Saturday, issued a proclamation establishing martial law in a number of counties in Tennessee. As every part of the State is more peaceful now than at any time since the close of the war, the inference is that this condition of things is not in accordance with his policy, and he proposes to remedy the evil by quartering his vagabond militia on the people in order that the "rebel outrages" incident thereto may furnish pretext for still further acts of oppression.

The General Assembly of Kentucky had an opportunity to do a sensible and judicious thing by passing the Conventional Interest bill, but of course they refused to do it, and adhered to the old usury laws. If we know ourselves, we have no especial object to subserve in raising the rates of interest. Certain it is that we have no money to loan at a greater or less rate than the six per cent. now allowed by law. But we believe that with money, as with all other commodities, it is a mistake to endeavor to regulate its value by legislation. Like corn and wheat, its price will always be regulated by the laws of trade—by the supply and demand—and all attempts to set aside those laws have proved and will continue to prove nugatory and of no effect. As a practical question money cannot be had, except in isolated instances, at the rate fixed by law in Kentucky, simply because from its scarcity and the large demand, more can be had and more is asked. The banks nearly always charge nine per cent., and private individuals rarely take less than ten. The proposition to fix the conventional rate at ten per cent. was merely to allow by law what is the almost universal custom among both borrowers and lenders. We believe the policy of the State in this regard has a tendency to make the price of money dearer instead of cheaper, for it drives much capital from the State, and is no real check upon the user, who not only charges the usual rate, but also demands to be paid for the risk he runs in not being able to make by law the amount of his usury. To the honest borrower it gives no real protection, for, let the law be as it may, that man is held to be dishonored in his personal appearance. He does not look like the same man who years ago presided with so much grace and dignity in the Senate of the United States. A thoroughly jaded and careworn expression is upon his face, and the once glossy black hair is thickly strewn with gray. The urbane, gentlemanly breeding and courteous air which made him a shining figure in the gay ranks of Washington society before the war, are still apparent, however, and point more keenly to the regrets, that we feel, that the dark spell of treason should have turned this gifted Kentuckian from his allegiance.

It was not a particularly wise thing in the Legislature to refuse to raise the salaries of the Judges of the Circuit Courts, but was a very injudicious measure of economy. The salaries paid judicial officers ought to be large enough to secure for those places the best legal talent in the State, and it requires no argument to prove that this cannot be had for a less amount of money than is paid to first class bookkeepers and salesmen in the larger cities. Very few lawyers of real ability can be induced to accept positions on the Bench, when the salaries are not only greatly below the average of their gains in the profession, but grossly inadequate to the comfortable subsistence of their families. It may be true that the present Judges of the Circuit Courts sought the positions they occupy principally because the salary is larger than they obtained from their profession. But this will not contradict the truth we have stated, for it is notorious that the great majority of our Circuit Judges were second or third rate lawyers, and very few first class lawyers can be induced to accept the position on account of the insufficiency of the salary. It may be true, as has been argued, that even if the amount of the salary be increased it would not give us greater ability on the Bench, from the habit of the people to introduce questions of party politics into the election of Judges. But this does not alter the principle of the matter. The Legislature ought to alter the law so as to offer an inducement to able lawyers to accept the positions of Judges of the several courts, and then if the people choose to elect cross-road politicians and incapable slang whangers it will be their own fault. At least give a salary large enough to justify a man of legal learning and brains consenting to run.

THE CONTESTED KENTUCKY SEAT.
The fight for the seat of the Eighth Congressional District has become decidedly lively. Geo. M. Adams, the Democratic candidate, has been taking testimony, and says that the Rev. Dr. BARRETT, of Covington, a wholly unqualified to represent the district, and brave people of the Eighth District. He accuses Barnes of cowardice in the face of the enemy, and of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, at the battles of Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and Stone Hill. It is further alleged that Barnes is not a fit associate for the honorable members of the Forty-first Congress. At London, Laurel county, on the 15th inst. Lieut. Col. Mayhew, of Bardstown, regrettably, identified with the traitors of Chattanooga, "said Barnes" on being called on to go to the aid of General Crittenden, threw himself into a ditch, where he was found by all four, and from which place he refused to move. Thomas Smith, also of Barnes' regiment, made a statement corroborating that of Lieut. Colonel Mayhew.—*Courier Journal.*

We are at a loss to understand the motive of Captain ADAMS in making and endeavoring to prove the charge of cowardice against Colonel BARRETT, unless it be to provoke him into sending a challenge to a duel, which would be the most natural response to make to such accusations, and perfectly justifiable, if dueling under any circumstances can be justified. The charge and the proof are both entirely irrelevant to the issue involved in the contest, which is simply as to who is the legally elected member from the Eighth District. We regret that Captain ADAMS has seen fit to take this course, which, if the charges are well founded and true, might have been allowed during the canvass when Col. BARRETT and himself met daily face to face on the stump, but which is utterly out of place in a contested election, with which it has nothing to do. We hope ADAMS may get the seat to which the people elected him, but we fear that his course in this particular is more likely to injure than promote his cause.

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GOVERNOR SMITH, of Alabama, has issued a letter of instructions to the sheriffs of the different counties in reference to outrages perpetrated by the so-called Ku Klux. He says they are invested with ample authority to protect citizens and preserve order, and if they are unable to do so by means of a posse comitatus, it is their duty to call upon the military commander of the nearest post, who, under a standing general order from the War Department, will furnish all requisite assistance.

BROWNLOW, on Saturday, issued a proclamation establishing martial law in a number of counties in Tennessee. As every part of the State is more peaceful now than at any time since the close of the war, the inference is that this condition of things is not in accordance with his policy, and he proposes to remedy the evil by quartering his vagabond militia on the people in order that the "rebel outrages" incident thereto may furnish pretext for still further acts of oppression.

The Chicago Times says: It is to be hoped that the rumor with Dr. GRANT will send SHERIDAN back to command in Louisiana will prove untrue. It is difficult to understand how GRANT, if he be really a Conservative man, and wishes for peace in the Southern States, can approve of the administration of SHERIDAN as District Commander. He was insolent, tyrannical, malevolent, and inefficient in preserving order. If he did not derive profit from meddling as District Commander, with the finances of New Orleans and of the State Government, he has been slandered in such an ingenious and plausible way as to produce a general conviction that he did so for his own ends.

The motion of James Barbour, a committee of five was appointed to prepare business for the action of the Convention, to whom all papers and propositions intended for the consideration of the Convention should be submitted. James Barbour, of Maysville; C. S. Brent, of Paris; W. B. Kinkead, of Walnut Hill; O. Beatty, of Danville, and T. T. Alexander, of Columbia, were appointed a committee.

The committee retired, and after considerable time spent in consultation, reported to the Convention a Memorial to the General Assembly, and an address to the Presbyterians of Kentucky, with a statement that the committee had not perfected these papers, and asked further time. After some discussion the papers were re-committed to the Committee, with instructions to report at half past seven o'clock, P. M., to which the Committee adjourned.

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The editor of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, who saw JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE during his brief tarry in that city, last week, says: "We could not but remark the alterations which time and exile had made in his personal appearance. He does not look like the same man who years ago presided with so much grace and dignity in the Senate of the United States. A thoroughly jaded and careworn expression is upon his face, and the once glossy black hair is thickly strewn with gray. The urbane, gentlemanly breeding and courteous air which made him a shining figure in the gay ranks of Washington society before the war, are still apparent, however, and point more keenly to the regrets, that we feel, that the dark spell of treason should have turned this gifted Kentuckian from his allegiance."

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WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE

MAYSVILLE, KY. MARCH 3, 1869.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Benefit.—On Tuesday the House passed a bill for the benefit of John D. Secrest, of Fleming county.

Mayslick.—A bill to amend an act to charter the town of Mayslick passed the Senate on the 20th.

Whisky Sale.—On Thursday John M. Duke & Co. sold ten barrels of their whisky, nine months old, in bond, at \$1.50 per gallon.

The House has rejected a Senate bill to repeal an act to define the line between Lewis and Carter counties.

The Court of Appeals has affirmed the decision of the Circuit Court in the case of Adams vs. McIntyre, of Fleming county.

A bill to amend an act to incorporate the Mason and Lewis turnpike road company was passed by the Kentucky Senate on February 25th.

Reversed.—The Court of Appeals has reversed the decision of the Circuit Court in the case of Carrington vs. Herrin & Co., from Lewis county.

A Temperance Town.—The Kentucky House on the 24th, passed a Senate bill to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors in the town of Sherrill, in Fleming county.

Sank.—On Wednesday night the Boston ran into and sank at the Maysville wharf Paul Hoech's five ton steamer, the Winnie Norris. Damages about sixty dollars.

Poor House.—On Tuesday the Kentucky House of Representatives authorized the Mason County Court to sell the Poor House and reinvest the proceeds.

Big Rent.—Elijah Latham has rented thirty acres of his farm in the Mayslick neighborhood at \$15 per acre, the largest rent, perhaps, ever paid in the county.

Sale.—A. J. McDougle, on Friday, sold his residence, known as the Wormald property to M. R. Burgess for \$2,500. Mr. McDougle paid the same price for it three years ago.

Fleming County.—The Senate passed, on the 20th, a House bill to change the time of holding Quarterly Courts in Fleming county. It now only needs the Governor's signature to become a law.

A difficulty occurred at Mt. Olivet on Monday last, between S. G. Rogers and Mass Williams, in which Williams shot at Rogers five times, but luckily none of the shots took effect. We hope to get the full particulars next week.

The weather was cold and blustering on Friday. Though the sun shone out brightly the wind blew furiously, and the air was bitterly cold. There is scarcely a hope that the peaches have survived the sleet and freeze.

The weather has been too cold to admit of much riotous behavior. All inquiries at the Mayor's office have met with the same response: "Nothing doing." We are having a very peaceful, quiet and happy time in this little city.

The many friends of Jerry Young, the popular merchant tailor, will be sorry to learn that he has been confined to his bed for four weeks and is still dangerously ill. We hope he may recover and be restored to complete health.

Jos. D. Ware's Sale.—The sale of Mr. Ware's house hold furniture and other personal property will come off at his residence below the city on Monday. It will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. A chance is offered to purchase some elegant articles.

The 22d of February, Washington's birth day, passed off in Maysville without any celebration. Two or three flags hung with windows was all the notice taken of it. People who admire Grant are not apt to cherish the name of Washington.

Amended.—The Senate, on the 19th, amended and passed a House bill to authorize the town of Carlisle, in Nicholas county, to take stock in the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, Northern Division. The bill must now go back to the House for concurrence.

Deserted.—A negro baby, unadulterated by any admixture of Caucasian blood, about five weeks old, was found dead, in the cellar of Hon. Wm. H. Wadsworth, on the night of Tuesday last. It was deposited in a candle box, and had evidently been left there several days previously. There is no clue to the unnatural parent who thus left her offspring to perish.

The Festival.—We are glad to learn that the Festival given by the ladies for the benefit of the new Presbyterian Church in the Fifth Ward was so complete a success. Notwithstanding the unpropitious weather the room was crowded on both nights by the elite of the city, who were liberal buyers. The clear profits were about \$350.

Turmpikes.—On Saturday, 20th, the State Senate passed a bill to amend the charter of the Mt. Carmel and Fox Springs turnpike road company.

Also a House bill to amend an act giving the County Court of Bath power to subscribe stock in turnpike roads in that county.

Also a House bill to submit to the voters of Bath county a proposition to take stock in turnpikes.

James Barbour, of this city, was announced in the Lexington papers of Saturday, for a speech in that city on the importance to Lexington of the completion of the Maysville & Lexington Railroad, Northern Division. Mr. Barbour has also been to Frankfort to procure the enactment of legislation necessary to that end. We hope he has been able to convince the Lexington people and a substantial subscription may be the result of his effort.

There is great reason to apprehend that the fruit has been entirely destroyed by the cold spell during the past week. The buds on the peach trees had swollen and were almost ready to burst into bloom. The cold rain, followed by sleet, which froze on the trees, has almost certainly killed the peaches and perhaps other fruits. There was no snow to protect the wheat and other small grains, but it is hoped that they were too far advanced to be seriously damaged by the cold snap.

A Card.—The Festival given by the ladies for the benefit of the new Presbyterian Church in the Fifth Ward proved to be a perfect success. The ladies desire to return thanks to the public for the patronage so liberally bestowed on the enterprise. To our city editors they are under many obligations for their favorable notices; also to Mr. W. W. Pike for doing their job printing gratis; to the packet St. James for their handsome caskets, and to the gentlemanly confectioners and other persons of the city for their valuable donations to the Festival.

"*Palmer's Cosmetic Lotion* has cured my face and hands, also my legs and feet, of an eruption, after having spent ten weeks and five days in the different N. Y. Hospitals, without any real benefit to me." Writes Dennis McLean, 59 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Small Pox.—It seems that we were mistaken in supposing that the city was entirely free of this loathsome pest. Dr. James Shackford was called in on Saturday to see a negro boy living in Brose's Alley, and pronounced the case a light form of small-pox. It is in a good neighborhood for spreading. The place has been frequented by the authorities. Proper sanitary regulations would require a pest house to be established in Mayville. These negroes are very poor, the mother supporting herself and family by washing, and with the small-pox in her family she will be unable to do anything for them.

Cattle Poisoning.—Some weeks since James Davis, a man in the Lewisburg precinct of this county, hired as a farm hand a man named John Tumlinson, who had lived in Ohio about four miles back of Aberdeen. After Tumlinson had been working for Mr. Davis for some days, he went among his cattle and in pure wantonness cut off the tails of several of the finest of the lot. Being charged with the deed he admitted his guilt and was at once paid off and discharged by Mr. Davis, with the advice to desist from such senseless tricks in the future. When he left he was heard to threaten vengeance on Mr. Davis in case he told any one of his basely conduct. Some days afterward several of Mr. Davis' finest steers died suddenly, and upon opening them unmistakable signs of arsenic were discovered in their stomachs. Suspecting Tumlinson of the deed, and yet having no proof against him beyond his threats, Mr. Davis at once lodged a complaint against him for cutting off the tails of the cattle. He was arrested on this charge, and held to bail as surety at the Circuit Court, and was bailed by his friends. Afterwards he approached Mr. Davis and promised to confess all that he had done if Mr. Davis would not prosecute him for felony on the charge of cattle poisoning. To this the latter assented on condition that Tumlinson would leave the State and not again come within fifty miles of Mayville. In the presence of Wm. T. Lindsey, a magistrate, and others, the man then confessed that he had shaved off the tails of the cattle, and that he had also bought fifteen cents worth of arsenic from the firm of J. J. Wood & Brother, in Mayville, which he mixed in meal, left the house at which he was staying at midnight, walked to Mr. Davis' farm, gave it to the cattle and returned without his host knowing that he had left his bed. He has since left the State, never to return on such errands.

Pased.—On Friday, February 19th, the State Senate passed the House bill to amend the act allowing the counties of Bourbon, Fleming and Nicholas to subscribe stock in the Lexington and Maysville Railroad Company, Northern Division. The bill is now a law. We do not know what the provisions of the bill are exactly, but presume it authorizes Bourbon county to subscribe according to Mr. Brent's plan of issuing bonds to the amount of \$200,000, and the precincts of Elizaville and Centreville in Fleming county to vote upon the proposition to subscribe the same. The bill will be called and investigated before the City Court this morning.—*Lou. Dem.*

IMPORTANT INSURANCE CASE.—The case of Mrs. Mary E. Graves, widow of Leslie C. Graves, against the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, was decided on yesterday, after a protracted hearing, and resulted in a verdict of \$5,000 and interest from the date of the death of Graves. It will be remembered that Leslie Graves committed suicide in a temporary fit of insanity, and the St. Louis Company refused to pay the policy of \$5,000 insurance on his life, holding that it was forfeited by reason of the manner of his death. A good deal of interest was felt for the widow in the community, and the result is very gratifying.—*Lou. Gaz.*

DUTHERSSING SUICIDE.—About half-past 6 o'clock last night, Dr. Thomas E. Wilson, formerly of the firm of Wilson & Peter, wholesale Jefferson Court of Common Pleas, affirmed, February 22, 1869, Williams, J. C.

The appellants recovered a judgement for \$1,800 against Perrett, the keeper of a faro bank, at which the son of Crouch lost, and paid \$600. Perrett has appealed, insisting that the act of March 2, 1860, Myer's Supplement, 43, repealed Section 4, Chapter 42, Roe, State, which authorized such suits.

Hard on the Gamblers.—The following decision of the Court of Appeals may serve as a warning to parties engaged in dealing in Faro:

Money Lost in Gaming May Be Recovered by the Loser or His Creditors, or Any Persons After Six Months—Misconduct of Attorneys at the Trial.

FERRETTVS. Crouch and the Commonwealth Jefferson Court of Common Pleas, Affirmed, February 22, 1869, Williams, J. C.

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Held.—That the judgement was right.

SECTIONS 8, Chapter 42, Rev. Stat., is repealed by said act of March 2, 1860, so far as a portion of the fine goes to the prosecutor. As to the literary contents, "Roland Yorke," the deeply interesting novel, by the famous author of "East Lynne," and the piquant and romantic story, "Between Two," are continued. Among the other contents we note "The Story of Two Summers," by Nora Perry; "Gracie with the Golden Hair," a Poem by Florence Perry; "Borthia," by Amanda M. Douglas; editorials, fashionable intelligence, &c. Published by Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia, at \$2.50 a year, which also includes a large steel engraving. Four copies, \$6. Five copies (and one gratis) \$8. "The Lady Friend" and "The Saturday Evening Post," (and one engraving) \$4.

We have been furnished with the following correspondence between citizens of Bracken county and Mr. A. J. Markley, their Representative in the Legislature, by which it will be seen that, in response to their invitation, he has consented to the use of his name in connection with a re-election to the General Assembly:

Bracken County, Ky., Jan. 26, 1869.

Mr. A. J. Markley:

Dear Sir: We the undersigned citizens and residents of the Bracken county, Kentucky, desire to express our high appreciation of your services in the faithful and able manner in which you have represented your constituency in the Legislature of Kentucky, and would most respectfully invite you to become a candidate for re-election. Yours, very truly,

ISAAC N. GOSNEY, GEO. WATSON, and others.

The Ring.—Some time ago a young Irishman of Maysville, a tailor by trade, named Greeley—no relation of Horace—sent a valentine to one of his fair country women, at which she took great offense. On Sunday her brother, Kilty, met Greeley, taxed him with insulting his sister, and demanded an apology, which Greeley refused to make. Kilty then told Greeley that he must apologize or fight, and the latter expressed a decided preference for fighting. They then agreed to settle the matter by a fair and square stand up fight, according to the rules of the prize ring, without clinching, gouging, or foul blows. Greeley chose as his second a young Irishman named Lynch; Kilty chose little John Moran; and big John Moran was agreed on as the referee. The belligerent parties then adjourned to the Fifth ward, but so large a crowd gathered that they apprehended interference from the police and concluded to cross the river and proceed to the race course about a mile below Aberdeen. Arriving on the spot indicated, a ring was formed, and the two men stripped to their shirts in the presence of about one hundred spectators. Greeley is about twenty-four years of age, measured about five feet seven inches, and weighs about one hundred and forty-five pounds. Kilty is about two years older, a little taller, weighs one hundred and sixty, and is much the stronger of the two men. The word being given the wrathful Hibernian went at their work in earnest, but without much regard to science or the rules of art. Greeley was much the more active of the two, constantly retreating, dodging, and dancing about, and then and again letting in ugly blows on his own account. Kilty fought a fair fight, standing straight up to his work, pressing and pursuing his opponent all around the ring, and making little endeavor to escape punishment. The first blow was declared for Greeley. Neither party gave or received a knock-down blow. About thirty rounds were fought in half an hour. At that time Greeley told his second that he could not hold out much longer, and Lynch and

Bob Bowles, Silas Evans and others have returned from the South.

Wm. H. Gay, of Louisiana, tells us that he has shipped 275 mules for a Planters' Association. Indifferent horses are supplied by Texas. Mr. P. wants a few good horses.

W. M. Taylor sold "Puss Pullen" to High Rogers for \$275. She is a most valuable saddle mare.

A letter from Jas. McDonald and D. D. Thompson states that they are at Lexington Court House, S. C. Mules are in demand, and selling at good figures. They sold eight horses at \$175 to \$200 per head, and one pair for \$500. Cotton is worth 28 to 30c per bushel. The planters are preparing for large crop next season. Everything is bustle and activity on the plantations. The hands of industry are at work removing the debris of the war, and preparing to adorn the South with jewels of prosperity.

Cattle Poisoning.—Some weeks since James Davis, a man in the Lewisburg precinct of this county, hired as a farm hand a man named John Tumlinson, who had lived in Ohio about four miles back of Aberdeen. After Tumlinson had been working for Mr. Davis for some days, he went among his cattle and in pure wantonness cut off the tails of several of the finest of the lot. Being charged with the deed he admitted his guilt and was at once paid off and discharged by Mr. Davis, with the advice to desist from such senseless tricks in the future. When he left he was heard to threaten vengeance on Mr. Davis in case he told any one of his basely conduct.

John Moran.—The referee, then approached Kilty and asked if he was satisfied. The latter replied that he would be satisfied if Greeley would apologize for the insult offered to his sister and not otherwise. Greeley refused to do so. The referee then announced that he was satisfied with the result of the fight. Kilty wanted to fight until an apology was made or one or the other was whipped. This the referee declined to permit, and thus the battle terminated. Kilty showed the most punishment in his face, his proboscis being swollen and one of his peers badly blacked, but the spectators think he got much the best of the fight, as Greeley was exhausted from severe blows received in his ribs. Kilty remarked on leaving the ground that he was not satisfied and that the affair was not yet ended.

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WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE
MAYSVILLE, KY. MARCH 3, 1869.

AGRICULTURAL.

HOUSE FOR WINTERING BEES.

Measures Editors.—Seeing so many ways of wintering bees, and with so much loss to the bee keeper, I will introduce a plan that I can recommend, it having proved successful with me for five years past. A cellar or house is built on a foundation by digging a trench 18 inches deep, filling this with small stones and laying on them a wall in lime mortar, 18 inches high and 2 feet wide. The sills or this wall are 8 by 12 inches; then they are furred out to 16 inches wide. The highest from ground to beam is 8 feet. The building is double boarded on the outside, and studded up on the inside, leaving a space 16 inches in the clear; after lining it up on the inside, this space is filled with saw-dust, making in boards and saw-dust a 19-inch wall.

In this room there are three ventilators 4 inches square, placed just above the sills, and one in the top 2 feet square; this one on top is kept open through the winter for impure air to pass off. When this house is to be filled, I commence on one side, and if old square box hives are used (of which I have some) lay these down on the front side, i.e., where the bees pass out and in; this is to allow all filth to fall down next to the holes, so that it can be cleaned out more readily by the bees in the spring, when taken out to fly. When once around place others on top of the first row, with the mouth of the hive in an opposite direction, to keep the bees from mixing. Frame hives I set in a single form, with top and bottom board off; this is to allow all damp air to pass off so that the comb will not mould.

This building is in the yard, so that it will be handy. I have put 100 swarms in such a room, but it is rather small for that number; 75 is about right. The question may be asked, what is done with the room above? This is used for a shop to work in, which every man that keeps bees must have. This is a nice place, the door facing the bees in summer. The height of the posts is 11 feet, making plenty of room overhead to work.

My friends are aware that more bees are lost in wintering than in all other ways. In recommending this building, I would say to those who have a good cellar with plenty of room for their bees, use it, for there is no better place. But there are so few who have a good cellar, I recommend this plan—and it is so handy too; the cellar is generally some distance off, and going down and up stairs is hard work. A house after this plan will not cost over \$200 in this section.—Co. Genl.

LAYERING ROSES.

I noticed in last week's *Country Gentleman*, a correspondent asks for information about layering roses, and in reply you state all that is necessary is to lay the shoots under the soil, the same as done with grape-vines, and that in time they will root. In layering roses, it is far better to nick each shoot before layering, which is done by taking a sharp knife and making a slanting cut one inch or so long upwards from the place of beginning, about half severing the shoot. This cut should be made at the exact central point where the shoot lies under the ground. The action of bending the same causes the part cut (the tongue) to project downwards in a straight line from the growing part of the shoot layered. Pretty soon this commences callosity, and soon after emitting roots, so that in one summer the free kinds will make ample roots to take care of themselves after, while even with the most difficult—and there are a few roses quite difficult of rooting by layers—sufficient will have started to make it reasonably certain of success.

There is no more certain way for amateurs to increase roses, many kinds of shrubs, and even soft-wooded plants, than by this same layering. Especially is this true in a soil that contains some sand. If the soil should happen to be quite destitute of sand, as a stiff, clayey soil, for example, it might be well to add matter a little by adding some sand to the soil around the plant, and if this is not available, the next best thing is the decayed vegetable matter from the woods. The latter material will indeed answer quite well alone. If that is not to be had, the nearest substitute is the debris from the wood pile—in fact, any decayed vegetable matter.—Co. Genl.

TIME TO CUT TIMBER.

It is now some twenty years since we first urged the importance of seasoning timber as speedily as possible after cutting, to insure its durability; and, as a consequence, recommended the middle or later part of summer as the best time—the seasoning being rapid in the warm air and under the hot sun. We gave at that time examples where timber cut, and split or sawed immediately after cutting, lasted twice as long as when cut in winter, and allowed to season slowly, and at a time when it is apt to become soft rotten to some degree before the seasoning process can be perfected. We are glad to see corroborative evidence coming in from all quarters in proof of the correctness of this position. In the proceedings of the Altoona Horticultural Society of a late date, we are informed that Dr. Long exhibited samples of timber cut at different times, and after experimenting for years, is convinced that from the 10th of July to the first of August is the best time to cut timber. Mr. Sidway remarked at the same meeting that he commenced many years ago cutting timber for the bark, and he had observed that when timber for rails had the bark peeled off so as to season rapidly, it lasted much longer. Mr. Snedeker endorsed the same view, having found by actual trials that summer-cut timber was much the most durable. Dr. Hall had found hickory excellent for posts, if cut and peeled in summer.

We may add that we have known a different conclusion to be adopted, by simply doing the thing in the wrong way. Timber was cut in summer, and allowed to lie in the log with the bark on. It could not thus become seasoned; and the heat induced what would have occurred in the cold of winter. The experimenter was satisfied that "summer was the worst time to cut,"—merely because he omitted to split and saw it off in favor of seasoning.

Plows.

NO FARMERS.

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